

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MORNING  
AUGUST 15, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## A Difficult Situation

THE impending railroad strike is a studied effort to inject a new series of public questions into the national political field. If President Wilson sides with the railroads and favors compulsory arbitration he will undoubtedly alienate the unionists who are now opposing compulsory arbitration, or federal interference between employers and employees. If the four great brotherhoods of unionized trainmen attempt to tie up the railroads and prevent the movement of freight trains, the public will demand immediate relief from an intolerable condition of affairs.

Here is a situation that cannot be handled by "watchful waiting" or the writing of diplomatic "notes." It will be difficult to predict just where the public's sympathy rests so that a mistake on the part of the administration in handling this difficult situation will be fatal to the political ambitions of many a candidate.

The chambers of commerce and business organizations of the United States will not stand for complete demoralization of railroad transportation during these summer months when domestic trade is at its highest, when enormous volumes of grain and raw materials are to be moved, and with preparations already under way for handling the autumnal harvests. If these business men's organizations are sufficiently powerful to keep the final adjustment of railroad difficulties out of politics they will win a great victory, but if the eight-hour day and the inevitable increase in the cost of living its general adoption will bring are triumphant there will follow a period of industrial turmoil and unrest which will interfere with the consummation of many political dreams.

Economic reconstructions which must take place after the close of the European war cannot be limited in their scope by any one group of men in any one trade, profession or employment. If there were universal unionization of labor there could be no material progress on the part of the nation as a whole. It is a natural law that growth and development can only occur when the separate elements of an organism or a state are unlike and are impelled by dissimilar and opposing forces.

Should all American citizens suddenly decide to work only eight hours in each twenty-four—farmers, ranchers, miners, trainmen, cooks, carpenters, housewives, manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, editors, sailors and so on, including all men who work at all forms of production, this new order of things would not endure a week. It might last until all the accumulated surplus of wealth had been used up but when that state had been reached we would suddenly find ourselves dependent for food and clothing on those lands where men work from dawn until dark, and find ourselves without any surplus wealth wherewith to buy what we desired.

There are no real economic facts on which to base a demand that certain groups of laborers shall work only a certain number of hours. The trainmen are demanding preferential advantages through arbitrary restriction of their hours of labor, which in the very nature of things cannot be granted to all laborers in all other groups.

## More of Hay's Ideas

ONE of the provisions of the National Defense Law, a proviso which Congressman James Hay insisted in writing into the bill in the conference between the two houses of congress which for a long time threatened to wreck the entire bill, went into effect on July 29 when the number of general staff officers on duty at Washington was very much reduced. The section of the new military law requires that not more than one-half of the officers of the general staff corps shall be on duty in Washington at any one time. The general staff is reported to be flooded with work in Washington that is vitally important to preparation for a campaign in Mexico, and the detachment of ten officers from this work will very greatly handicap the work.

The officers affected by the order of the War Department are Col. Francis H. French, Infantry, formerly commanding officer of the Second Infantry at Fort Shafter who goes to Chicago as chief of staff of the Central Department. Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, Coast Artillery Corps, who a few weeks ago was in command at Fort Kamehameha, to San Francisco, as chief of staff of the Western Department, and Lieut.-Col. William F. Martin, Maj. George A. Nugent and Monroe McFalland and Capt. Tenney Ross, Monroe C. Keith, Oliver Edwards, Briant H. Wells and Walter C. Babcock, all of whom are ordered to the border for assignment by General Funston's chiefs of staff, and assistant chiefs of staff for the provisional divisions of the National Guard stationed in the Southern Department.

The ordering of these officers from Washington has been forced on the war department by the recent legislation it is claimed because the general staff refused to recommend certain changes in the law from that body which for political reasons certain members of the House Military Committee desired. In certain military circles the order is favored as it is believed that there is much general staff work that can be done with troops, which has heretofore been neglected because of the preference of certain officers for long service in Washington. The results of the recent order will be awaited by the army at large with much interest.

## Wilson On Rural Credits

ON Monday July 17, President Wilson signed the Rural Credits Bill, making it a law. The measure in the form reported by the conference committee of the two houses of congress had passed the house of representatives on June 27, and the senate on June 28, but the President delayed affixing his signature in order to allow him to make such comment as to him seemed appropriate to the occasion, which he deemed a very important one.

This federal farm loan or rural credits law is intended as a companion piece of legislation to the federal reserve act, the latter being designed to serve the interests of the mercantile community in the way of credit and the former the needs of the farmer in the same way, and it was a part of the legislative program which the Administration had mapped out for the Democratic party and on which an appeal for re-election is now to be made. Before signing the Act Mr. Wilson expressed his satisfaction and elation in the following words:

On occasions of this sort there are so many things to say that one would despair of saying them briefly and adequately, but I cannot go through the simple ceremony of signing this bill without expressing the feeling that I have in signing it. It is a feeling of profound satisfaction not only, but of real gratitude that we have completed this piece of legislation, which I hope will be immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country.

The farmers, it seems to me, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in the manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life they did not in the same degree win some other share in the benefits of that life.

Therefore, this bill, along with the very liberal provisions of the federal reserve act, puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets, and makes the great credit of the country available to them. One cannot but feel that this delayed justice to them. One cannot but feel that it is a very gratifying thing to play any part in doing this act of justice. I look forward to the benefits of this bill with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide-reaching benefits, and incidentally, it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory and solid investment than this system will afford those who have money to use.

I sign the bill, therefore, with real emotion and am very glad to be honored by your presence, and supported by your feelings. I have no doubt in what I have said regarding it.

The bill is generally looked upon as involving far-reaching possibilities. For instance, Charles C. Caldwell, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, is quoted in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" as saying:

The bill is revolutionary, in that it entirely changes the system of farm mortgages and broadens the market for them. Heretofore the farmer has placed his mortgage with an individual, renewing every two or three years, with commission and good rates of interest. Now these mortgages taken up by the Federal land bank system will become securities for bonds, free of tax.

These bonds have been termed "instrumentalities of the Government" and since the moral influence of the nation is behind them the Government will hardly allow them to get into trouble. They will probably displace many high grade 4% railroad bonds in investor's boxes on account of the non-tax feature.

Farm mortgages in the United States run above four billions, and a good part will be refinanced. A new investment field will thus be opened for bond brokers, and the general investing public will probably look upon the bonds as desirable.

## Bonds Or Taxes

BONDS are good things to own but not to have if it is your own property that is bonded. When a business man borrows money and issues a mortgage to cover the loan the first move he makes is to so invest the money he has borrowed that he can repay principal and interest at the earliest date. He begins to accumulate a surplus to redeem the mortgage as soon as he has made the loan.

It is a curious commentary that many a citizen who would think very seriously and hesitate long before mortgaging his own property for needed improvements, or the expansion of his business, is often rather proud of having it known that the town he lives in, and where his business is located is heavily mortgaged. Pledging the credit of the community in which we now live, for a ten, twenty or thirty-year period to install community improvements, unless we are absolutely certain these will outlast the life of the mortgage, is mighty poor business. The money originally borrowed will pay for the improvements but that money as well as the yearly interest will have to be repaid. If the city is bonded for \$400,000 for twenty years at five per cent, we, our sons, and their successors will have to pay \$800,000 for whatever improvements are made with the original \$400,000. In addition we will have to pay for repairs and replacements by the end of the first twenty years, provided the original improvements are so honestly and well built that they last that long.

"Pay as you go" is a pretty good motto for an individual or a city. If Honolulu is not getting enough taxes to pay for the needed extensions of sewer and water systems to adequately care for the rapidly increasing population of the city, and if taxpayers and officials are thoroughly convinced that this is so, by all means increase the tax rate. The legislature meets next February. If at that time the lawmakers provide a municipal income, something the financial wisecracks say Honolulu lacks, the first instalment of the new taxes will come in May, 1918; the second, the following November.

If, in the mean time, it is absolutely necessary to get the sewer and waterworks extensions under way, three-year bonds can be issued for an aliquot fraction of the total estimated cost of the work, redeemable as soon as the additional tax money is available.

## PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.)  
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Crockett, of 1816 College street, Maunaloa, welcomed yesterday at the Pacific Sanatorium the arrival of a daughter.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney of this city gave a dinner at the Crater Hotel near the Volcano of Kilauea, recently to a party of friends in honor of their forty-seventh wedding anniversary. The Whitneys have been spending several weeks at the Crater Hotel.

William J. Markham and Miss Nora K. Stewart were married on Thursday at the Catholic Mission by Rev. Father Stephen J. Alenestre, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts parish. The witnesses to the nuptial ceremony were August S. Dwyer and Anna C. Markham.

News was received yesterday that James Lyle, father of J. Alexander Lyle, superintendent of the local dry dock, was seriously ill in an Oakland hospital. Mrs. Lyle is with her husband, the couple having been on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. C. V. Sturtevant. Mr. Lyle is eighty-three years old.

The Misses Potter, for many years residents of Hilo, gave several luncheon parties at the Crater Hotel, near the Volcano of Kilauea, previous to their departure for California, where they will make their future home. Among the guests were Mrs. W. D. Westcott, Mrs. Levi C. Lyman, Miss Lyman Miss Devo, Mrs. Frank E. Cook, Miss Melaniphy and Dr. Frances Wetmore.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)  
James Sakai, the well-known Kohala merchant, is visiting the city, having arrived in the Mauna Kea yesterday from the Big Island.

Miss B. Erbaugh, Miss M. Fiske, Miss A. Yates and Miss McGuire were arrivals in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Lahaina, Maui.

Harry Irwin, J. T. Warren, H. L. Freeman, Thomas A. Burningham, T. E. Luke, Jack Ryan and George Wyllie left for Hilo yesterday afternoon in the Mauna Kea.

H. L. Holstein, speaker of the house of representatives in the last legislature, was an arrival yesterday morning in the Mauna Kea from his home in Kohala, Hawaii.

J. E. Higgins, J. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Horner and child, Mrs. Earl Williams, Miss Flora Luke and Miss L. Luke were passengers for Hilo in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sarah K. Kalon were married last night by Rev. Akai to Akana of the Young People's League. The witnesses to the wedding ceremony were Mrs. C. B. Brady and George Bungo.

W. J. Murphy, at one time night clerk in the Mauna Kea Hotel, Waikiki, has returned to Honolulu after a visit to San Francisco and is now substituting at the Alexander Young Hotel for John Cronin, the desk clerk, who has been granted a month's leave of absence on account of illness.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

James Henderson, manager of the Hawaii Mill Company, Hilo, and Mrs. Henderson are among the Big Island visitors now in the city.

No change was reported late last night in the condition of Judge A. S. Humphreys, who has been very ill the last two weeks at his home in Wilhelms avenue.

A. V. Carvalho, principal of the Papakuli School, Hawaii, and daughter Miss Genevieve Carvalho will return in the Mauna Kea next Wednesday to the Big Island home.

Miss Bernice K. Dwight has written from San Francisco that she will return in the Matsonia due here on September 12, she having been granted an extension of her leave of absence.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)  
Dr. George F. Straub was a passenger last night in the Claudine for Maui.

With J. Lightfoot as surety, a bond to guarantee the payment of additional costs, was filed in the circuit court yesterday in the case of K. Noda and others against K. Sakai, a creditors suit for disclosure, which has been appealed to the supreme court.

Upward of 250 children of the Sunday school of the Kaunakapili Church enjoyed a picnic at the public baths Waikiki, yesterday. They made a whole day of it, swimming and playing games of all kinds. They were treated to abundant sandwiches and mild refreshments.

Two additional nominations of legislative candidates were filed yesterday in the office of the Secretary of the Hawaiian Republic. Henry Lincoln Holstein of Kohala, Hawaii, for representative on the Republican ticket from West Hawaii and John S. Chandler, non-partisan candidate for senator from Kauai.

In the case of R. W. Holt against C. J. Wheeler, defendant, and the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, garnishee, an action for debt, the defendant yesterday filed a motion to dissolve the attachment, an answer making a general denial of the charges in the complaint and a demand for trial of the suit before a jury.

In answering the complaint in the suit for divorce brought against him by his wife, Mrs. Jin Leong Loy, Leong Loy yesterday denied all the material charges and added in his answer, which was filed in the circuit court, that Mrs. Jin "wants a divorce because she has taken up with another man and wants to go to his company."

The demurrer in the case of William K. Rathburn against John Pole Kaio a suit for damages, was overruled yesterday by Judge Ashford in a decision handed down in the circuit court. The defendant is given ten days in which to answer the complaint. The demurrer was based on the theory that a parent is not liable for the negligent acts of his minor children.

Judge Ashford yesterday appointed A. D. Castro, as trustee, to make the necessary allotment in the matter of the compensation recently decided by the public utilities commission in favor of Mrs. Manuel de Lima Simas. In the matter of the claim for compensation the commission decided that the Honolulu Plantation Company should pay Mrs. Simas the lump sum of \$1000 in full settlement.

## BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)  
Without bond, Elmer L. Schwarberg has been appointed as administrator of the estate of Anton Schieber, deceased. Mrs. Christina Gilliland, of 1338 Kaunakapili street, who was operated last Saturday at the Heretania Sanatorium, is doing nicely and expects to be about shortly.

The fifth annual accounts of B. B. Jole, A. Lewis Jr., and J. H. Handerson, trustees of the estate of Tom May, deceased, have been approved in the circuit court.

Up to yesterday eleven actions for divorce had been filed in the circuit court for the month. Since the first of January, last, 190 suits for divorce have been instituted in Honolulu.

H. M. von Holt, administrator, filed yesterday in the circuit court his final accounts of the estate of Melina Notley, deceased, showing receipts of \$10,128.42 and disbursements of \$1864.51. The matter will be taken up for a hearing on September 18.

J. R. Souza was ordered yesterday by Judge Magistrate Monsarrat to furnish \$250 bond to keep the peace for a year, in default of which he will have to spend four months in the city jail. The obscene language charge against Souza was nolle prossed.

The \$7000 bond of Friedrich Wever, unincorporated administrator of the estate of Hermann Dortmund, deceased, was filed yesterday in the circuit court, having been approved by Judge Ashford as to sufficiency. The sureties are Hans Isenberg and H. D. Wisard.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

David K. Lau and Miss Lei Polonamu (Blossom) were married yesterday by Rev. Samuel K. Kamiohili, assistant pastor of the Kaunakapili Church, Palama. The witnesses were Mrs. Sara S. Holland and George Maheira.

The Governor yesterday appointed Dr. M. E. Grossman to succeed Dr. Ormond E. Wall, resigned, as a member of the territorial board of dental examiners. The other members of the board are Dr. C. B. High and Dr. A. L. Derby.

A German-Hawaiian girl was given into the custody of a woman friend by Judge Ashford yesterday during the session of the juvenile court because he girl's mother repeatedly beat her and once struck her on the head with an old shoe. Judge Ashford examined her mark the heel of the footgear left in the girl's head.

A Kalei Aona, clerk of Judge Whitely's court, left yesterday for Waialeale, his island, with a juvenile delinquent whom Judge Ashford has committed to the Boys' Industrial School, Aona, who has thus been given another opportunity to test his recent automobile invention, will return today to the city.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

The territorial schools will reopen on September 11 for the full term of the new school year.

A suit for the collection of an alleged debt of \$414 has been filed in the circuit court by J. E. Colburn against C. J. Wheeler.

At two o'clock this afternoon in the federal court there will be taken up for argument the motion for bail in the above corpus case of Masa Kana.

A declaration of his intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States was filed Saturday in the office of the clerk of the federal court by Godenio Gamabun, a Filipino laborer.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Louisa Sanchez, of Makiki Valley, was held Saturday afternoon from the Townsend undertaking parlors, the interment being in the Catholic cemetery, King street.

On the grounds of non-support and desertion, Mrs. Mary K. Keawe instituted proceedings for divorce. Saturday in the local circuit court against her husband, Onisaka. Twelve suits or divorces have been filed so far this month. Since the first of the year 191 actions have been instituted in Honolulu.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)

A. E. Wall, who has been in the mainland, is expected to return this morning in the Matsonia.

W. O. Aiken of Maui, accompanied by Mrs. Aiken, will leave in the Matsonia for the mainland, where he expects to make a three months' tour.

Supervisor R. A. Drummond of Hana, Maui, is a visitor in the city and will return to his Valley Island home in the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning.

Lieut. Paul Norg Reinecke, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Reinecke, of Fort Shafter, welcomed at their home on Friday of last week the arrival of a little son.

Former Senator James L. Cooke, who was recently indorsed to succeed Judge Stuart in the local circuit court, has recovered from his illness and is now able to be about town.

John L. Osmer, chief sanitary inspector of Maui, is in the city on official business. He will return to his Valley Island home at Waikiki in the Claudine next Friday afternoon.

D. Loring MacKaye, of the territorial anti-tuberculosis bureau of the board of health, began a two weeks' vacation yesterday. He will spend most of this time at Kaneohe, this island.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Friel and family who have been residing in Pahoa, near Sixth avenue, Kaimuki, will move on Wednesday of next week to their new home in Manoa valley.

With Rev. Father Phillip Blom officiating, Louis Namoku and Miss Emily Kanani were married at the Catholic Mission on Sunday, the witnesses being George Landford and Mrs. Maria Lakus.

James L. Horner, court reporter of Judge Ashford's division, is spending his vacation in the country. Herbert R. Jordan, court reporter of Judge Whitney's division, is substituting for Mr. Horner.

V. A. Carvalho, principal of the government school at Papakuli, near Hilo, and Miss Genevieve Carvalho, will leave in the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning for Hilo, after spending six weeks in Honolulu.

## ELECTRICITY DRIVES THIS DREADNOUGHT

New Mexico May Be First Battleship Equipped With Electrical Propulsion

Preparedness and progressiveness seem to be the expressions of the day, and right in that line Uncle Sam is doing at least one thing in his navy that amply expresses both sentiments, in building the battleship New Mexico. This ship, which is to cost \$14,920,000, is the first battleship in the United States and, so far as known, the first in the world to be propelled by electricity.

Elaborate experiments have been made by naval engineers with the use of electricity in propelling ships, the most interesting being with the Collier Jupiter which was built some two years ago and which has been rendering a splendid service with the electric propulsion. It was largely as a result of this service that the Navy department decided to try out this locomotion in a first class battleship, which is to be among the very largest in our navy. The idea for electrical propulsion has been developed by W. L. R. Emmett, a member of the general consulting board of the navy and a well known engineer.

In Service By 1917

The keel for this new giant of the sea was laid in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard, where it is being built, on October 14, 1915, and it is hoped that the ship will be able to join the Atlantic squadron in the autumn of 1917.

The New Mexico, which is a duplicate of the battleship Mississippi, will be followed by the Tennessee and California, both equipped with electrical propulsion. At the present time there are the only three ships that will have such equipment. It is assumed that after they have proven their worth, others will be built along the same lines.

If necessary the interior equipment of the ship is as modern and up to date as the exterior. It is interesting to note that the government has elected to equip the rooms with the most up to date steel furniture. Contract to supply this furniture has been let to the Art Metal Company, of Jamestown, New York. The Waterhouse Company, Ltd., is the local agent of this firm. In stock now it may be interesting to note the reason for the selection of steel furniture.

It is a well known fact among naval officers that most of the casualties happening on board a battleship during action are from splinters. When the ships were ordered to clear for action at the battle of Santiago, it is said the sailors were obliged to throw overboard all of the wooden tables, chairs, desks, etc., on board, until the bay was so full of floating furniture that a good many stores could have been well stocked for the year. Now when a ship is ordered to clear for action there will be no such waste of time nor of material. The steel furniture does not splinter and therefore will not have to be thrown overboard prior to a battle.

Coming back again to the wonderful equipment of the New Mexico, she will draw thirty feet of water, the maximum displacement of 32,000 tons. Her length over all will be 624 feet. It is estimated that her speed on trial will be about 21 knots. The New Mexico is to be equipped with nine oil-burning boilers.

There will be some 30,000 horsepower developed by the electrical apparatus that is being especially built for her at one of the largest plants in this country.

Regarding her complement of men, she will carry 1084 officers and men, of which 75 will be marines. She will also be equipped with twelve fourteen-inch, 50 caliber breech-loading rifles; twenty-two five-inch caliber rapid fire guns; four six-pound saluting guns; and four twenty-one inch submerged torpedo tubes.

## AMERICAN SHIPS ARE PLACED ON BLACKLIST

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The latest blacklist of neutral shipping, issued today by the trades division of the Admiralty, represents 152,656 tons of steamers and sailing vessels, unavailable to British charterers on the claim that they are now or have been engaged in unnatural service.

The latest list contains, in addition to those published in a previous list, the names of the following ships flying the American flag: Clara Davis, Fannie Patter and Oakley C. Curtis, all sailing vessels.

These American ships have been removed from the blacklist since its last publication: Steamer Seneca and sailing ship Edgar W. Murdock.

Wagner liners which have been captured by the British and are now in the service of the government, while awaiting a decision of their status by a prize court, appear on the list without any indication of their nationality, while the other Wagner vessels appear as American.

A large number of ships on the list are bracketed under a caption stating that they have been removed temporarily from the blacklist while under charter to enter allied or innocent neutral waters.

Unlike the statutory blacklist of neutral traders, the shipping blacklist never has officially been made public.

The Misses Olivia and Elvira Carvalho of Hilo, who spent several weeks visiting their aunt, Mrs. G. F. Affonso, of 903 Seventh avenue, Kaimuki, left in the Claudine last night for Maui on a short visit to their aunt, Mrs. R. A. Wadsworth of Kahului and Mrs. Edwin Soper of Waialeale. From Maui they will return to their home in Hilo.

## NEW DEFENSE ACT IGNORES INSPECTOR

Law Makes No Provision For Maintenance of Small Arms Officer in National Guard

Inspectors of small arms practice are finished in militia organizations that have qualified as national guard under the act of June 3, 1916, and have been brought into the service of the United States. This is the gist of an authoritative opinion on the subject, the effect of which will be to deprive quite a number of officers of commissions in the national guards of the various states that have sent organizations to the border for duty as national guard in the service of the United States.

Under the old militia law provision was made for one inspector of small arms practice with each organized division of militia who should hold the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Such organized brigade was entitled to an inspector of small arms practice with the rank of major; each regiment of infantry or cavalry could have an additional captain as inspector of small arms practice, and each separate unassigned battalion of infantry, cavalry or engineers was entitled to a first lieutenant as an assistant inspector of small arms practice.

The duty of inspector of small arms practice in a department in the regular army is usually performed by a first lieutenant, as the regulations prescribe that these duties are to be performed by one of the aides to the commanding general.

When the newly created Militia Bureau began to look about itself to get its bearings under the new national defense act, it ran up against the proposition of all these inspectors of small arms practice with good, fat grades, up to lieutenant-colonel, and with the necessity for a call into the service of national guardsmen, the question as to the status of these inspectors under the new law presented itself for solution and was referred to the legal pilot of the war department, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, for opinion.

The questions presented to him were: What is the status of inspectors of small arms practice in organizations which have qualified under the act approved June 3, 1916, as national guardsmen and have been brought into the service of the United States under the President's call of June 18, 1916, and what will be the answer to this question in the event the organization is composed partly of national guard and partly of organized militia?

The national defense law referred to requires that the national guard conform in organization, armament and discipline to that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular army, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War, but does not provide for the inspectors of small arms practice as referred to above, and the opinion states that there being no specific authority for such inspectors elsewhere in the national defense act, it seems evident that none were intended to be provided for.

After reviewing the law on the subject, the judge advocate general answers the questions in the following language:

The effect of the qualification of the organizations under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, was to eliminate from the respective organizations of the national guard the inspectors of small arms practice authorized under the Dick bill. The President's call of June 18, 1916, directed to the organized militia and to the national guard; and such organizations as qualified under the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916, are in the service as organizations of the national guard called into the service of the United States, as specified in section 101 of the National Defense Act. It follows that the inspectors of small arms practice is no part of the organization of the national guard as authorized by the National Defense Act, and that the effect of the qualification was to eliminate such an officer from the organization, the office being abolished.

He is not, therefore, in the service of the United States under the President's call of June 18, 1916.

Where the organizations in the service have not qualified under the National Defense Act, but are serving under the call as organized militia, any inspectors of small arms practice to which such organizations were entitled as organized militia would be in the service along with other officers authorized for such organized militia. I am of the opinion, however, that the persons of any part of the organization or organizations, which part has qualified under the National Defense Act, could not be included for the purpose of giving organized militia such officers; in other words, that the inspectors of small arms practice in the national guard which have not qualified under the National Defense Act, and the office must terminate with the qualification of such organizations.

It is also held that where inspectors of small arms practice belonging to or assigned to organizations which have qualified under the National Defense Act have been mustered into the service of the United States, such muster in is a nullity, and does not create any legal status for the officer so mustered into the service.

## JAPANESE EDUCATOR VISITS PLANTATION

Dr. Y. Haga, a professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo, who arrived here last week, will visit the Waipahu plantation this morning. Professor Haga came to this country to lend assistance in revising the textbooks for the Japanese language schools, and last week conferred with a number of Japanese educators of Hawaii on this subject. He expects to visit the Kaula, Hawaii and Maui, before going to the mainland.